

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Herald Special Report from London.

Gladstone's Ministerial Difficulties in Relation to the Treaty of Washington.

British Prejudice Against an Undefined Bill for Indirect Losses.

The International Negotiations at a Critical Point.

A Solid Plan for the Solution of the Difficulty.

Thirty Millions of Dollars in British Gold and an American Receipt in Full.

The Question in the House of Lords.

Are the Americans, North and South, Partners for the Profits?

Cause of Charles Francis Adams' Return.

What the Arbitrators Know About English.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain:—

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

With reference to the Alabama claims question and the Treaty of Washington, no English government confining negotiations with the United States on the treaty as the case now stands could hold office twenty-four hours. This fact is absolutely certain and cannot be stated too emphatically to the American people.

PARTY CHANGES WILL NOT RENDER THE PHASE MORE PLEASING.

Should Gladstone's Cabinet go out of office on this international issue their successors in the Ministry will, from the very nature of the case, be equally prevented from pursuing a similar line of policy.

A CRITICAL MOMENT IN THE INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS.

Therefore, the joint deliberation for arbitration being ended, the opportunity for a settlement accommodation between the peoples of England and America will be lost, unless some mutual understanding, modifying the American point of claim for indirect losses, can be arrived at.

"JOHN BULL'S" DIFFICULTY FROM "RED TAPE."

The English government, having positively refused to entertain a proposition for the payment of a certain sum in gross for all damages, cannot now turn round and advance of its own volition a proposition of that nature, or identical.

TOW THE PRESIDENT MAY AFFORD BRITAIN A CHANCE FOR PAYMENT.

But should the American government renew its own proposition on the subject, as made and set forth in the treaty protocol, March 8, 1870, it could be arranged on the basis that England will pay the highest sum named by the United States—thirty millions of dollars in gold.

GRANT'S REPLY TO GRANVILLE.

It is reported generally in the city that the reply of the United States government to Earl Granville's note in reference to the American claim for indirect damages in the Alabama case reached United States Minister Schenck from Washington to-day.

CITIZEN EFFORT FOR POPULAR MEDIATION.

The members of the Anglo-American Association held a meeting in London last evening for the purpose of canvassing the questions arising from the claim of the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration for compensation for indirect damages arising from the operations of the Alabama and other English privateers during the civil war in America.

After an interchange of personal opinions and views and an informal consideration of the entire subject, the Association adopted a resolution declaring that the body "would not publicly discuss the Alabama difficulty while there was hope of its being settled in a friendly spirit" by the Cabinets.

THE QUESTION DEBATED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—Are the North and South Partners in the Demand for Restitution—Cabinet Refusal in the Absence of a Formal Motion.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

An attempt was made to bring the subject of the Alabama claims before the House of Lords to-day for debate.

Lord Redesdale proposed to the government the following question:—"If A and B, partners, sue C for fraud, and the defendant C proves that B, one of the plaintiffs, acted with him in committing the fraud, whether such proof would not be a complete answer and debar all damages?" Applying this to the questions at issue with the United States he argued that the North and South were now

partners in the Alabama claims. If the law in the case of persons was good it ought to hold in regard to nations.

Earl Granville said a discussion of the Treaty of Washington at the present juncture was undesirable, and he declined to answer the question put by Lord Redesdale.

Several Peers expressed their regret that Parliament was the only place where the treaty could not be mentioned. They declared that the government ought to publish the English case and other documents connected with the Alabama claims, and thus

"give the British people an opportunity of enjoying the advantages which the Americans possessed for the discussion of the pending issues."

Earl Granville again declined to reply; but said, "If a motion was made for the production of the English case it would be laid before the House."

A motion was accordingly made with this view and adopted.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams' Return to This Country—The Cases and the Meetings of the Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The return of Mr. Charles Francis Adams to this country is partly owing to the fact that he has personal matters requiring his attention. He is editing his father's diary, and will give most of his time while in the United States to reading the proof sheets of this work.

The significance of his visit is not of such great moment, as far as our relations with Great Britain are concerned, as was at first believed, but his return was made possible by the work which yet remains to be done before we can bring our "case" properly before the tribunal.

The volume containing what is generally called the American case was the only part of the documents presented by the United States which was translated into French; and as the subject will have to be closely examined by the arbitrators, and none of them except the American and English members of the tribunal can speak our language, the whole case must be translated and printed in French before it can be fully examined and understood.

Count Sclopis reads English imperfectly, but cannot speak it, while neither Baron Itahuba nor M. Stemmler can either speak or read the language. In view of this, the meeting of the tribunal in April will be formal in order to comply with the terms of the treaty, and the real work will be deferred till June.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The New Postal Convention Signed by the Governments.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Franco-German Postal Convention has been signed by the respective governments engaged in its negotiation.

ITALY.

Royal Reception of Distinguished Americans—Lieutenant Grant at Audience with Prince Humbert—Sherman to Travel to the Caucasus.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Feb. 13, 1872.

Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, arrived yesterday for the purpose of meeting General William T. Sherman.

At a later hour in the day both of these gentlemen were presented to King Victor Emmanuel, who gave them a cordial reception.

Lieutenant Grant will stay in Rome until the 29th inst.

General Sherman proceeds to Naples, whence he will sail for the Crimea. He will extend his tour to the Caucasus.

The General, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant, had an audience with Prince Humbert to-day, and were most cordially received.

A Papal Encyclical on Public Education.

ROME, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Pope will soon send forth an encyclical letter on the subject of public instruction and its relations with the Church and State.

SPAIN.

Project of Telegraph Communication with the American Colonies.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 13, 1872.

The government invites tenders for the construction and laying of a telegraph cable between Spain and the Canaries, "to be extended to some Spanish possessions in America."

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon Alarmed by the Roll of an Earthquake.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, Feb. 13, 1872.

An earthquake occurred here last night. The shocks, however, were slight, and no serious damage is reported.

FRANCE.

Electoral Agitation and Riot at the Polling Places.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The elections in the department of Eure to all the vacant seats in the National Assembly were attended with great disorder, and numerous conflicts occurred between the opposing parties.

RUSSIA.

Imperial Relations Towards the Court of Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 13, 1872.

It is rumored that an interview between the Czar and the Emperor of Brazil has been arranged to take place at Nice.

MARDI GRAS.

Brilliant Processions and High Festivals at New Orleans.

The Grand Duke Alexis and Governor Warmoth Going Round Together—Comic Programme of the Mystic Krewe—Homer's Illiad and Odyssey—All the Masked Gods and Goddesses—Gay Times at Memphis.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1872.

The carnival festivities of Mardi Gras have attracted thousands more visitors this year than usual. An experiment was tried for the first time of marshalling the maskers in procession. At four o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by Governor Warmoth, appeared in front of the City Hall and reviewed the revelers. The procession occupied one hour in passing. This evening

THE MYSTIC KREWE had possession of the streets with their allegorical representation of Homer's Illiad and Odyssey. It has never before been equalled in point of splendor in any part of this country or Europe. The members of the Mystic Krewe are unknown to the community, but presumed to represent the wealthy aristocracy of New Orleans. The

PROGRAMME OF THEIR STREET PROCESSION, which is always kept concealed till the last moment, was as follows:—

Homer's Illiad and Odyssey.

Musical.

Doric Temple—Homer's Bust.

The Illiad.

Helen and Paris in clouds, protected by Venus.

Agamemnon, Nestor, Achilles and Sailed—

Teichoscopy.

Ajax Diomedes in his war chariot.

Menelaus, Therastis, Cassandra, Helenus, King Priam, Diana, Phobus, Apollo, Mars driving

Hector, Aeneas, Aeneas, Julo reembody, Jupiter, Minerva, Aurora rising from the clouds.

Scylla in a shell on a rock by the sea.

Attendant Sea Gods, driven by Naiads.

The Odyssey.

Polypheusus, King of Cyclops, in the Act of Rendering One of Ulysses' Companions.

Surrounded by Goats.

Circé Mounted on a Throne, in the Act of Transforming Ulysses' Companions.

Pluto Mounted, surrounded by Harpies.

The Syrens Scumgling Ulysses. He Chained to a

Charybdis and Scylla.

Calypso Detaining Ulysses, Proteus at Their Feet.

Mercury Nourishing Calypso to Send Ulysses Forward.

King and Queen Alcinous, Nausica at Their Feet.

Household of Ulysses—Telemachus, Son; Eumais, Swineherd; Eurycleia, Nurse.

Telemachus, the Nurse.

Penelope Weaving a Web, Surrounded by

Her Women.

Ulysses Arms Pendent.

Battle of Frogs and Mice.

King Puff-bellows Commanding His Army of Frogs

King Chaw-wagon in Council Commanding His Army of Mice.

The Frogs and Mice.

Crabs Interviewing Castor and Pollux, Twin

Brothers Puff-bellows.

SEVEN MASKED BALLS NOW GOING ON.

There are seven masked balls now going on, all well attended. The Grand Duke and suite, accompanied by Governor Warmoth and General Emory, are visiting them. The masquerade has been conducted with great decorum and but few people appear to be intoxicated, nor reports thus far of serious effects and arrests.

Alexis will join his ship at Pensacola the latter part of next week.

King Momus and His Subjects in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1872.

All the main streets of the city are densely crowded, principally with visitors to the carnival festivities. It is estimated that there are between fifteen and twenty thousand strangers present. Business is suspended except among the retail shops. Masqueraders and grotesque uniforms through the streets.

The weather is delightful. This is the first carnival that has taken place in this city, and is a success beyond peradventure.

The carnival surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the projectors. By noon the streets were filled with maskers representing every conceivable character, from Napoleon to Rip Van Winkle, with the dog Schneider, and every nationality under the sun on foot, horseback and velocipedes, and in carriages and extemporized chariots.

After dark the streets were black with spectators, and it is estimated that during the afternoon there were forty thousand persons on the street. Though the spectators pelted the maskers with bonbons not a single disturbance occurred to mar the good feeling which prevailed during the afternoon.

Business was entirely suspended and the whole city given up to King Momus and his subjects.

ENGLAND.

General Lee Tricking the Kentuckians—Inducing a Young Lady to Elope—Caught and Exposed—Dilemma to Prove His Guilt to the Would-be Bride—Kicked Out by a Committee—Still a Kisser and a Disgraced Departure.

FRANKFORT, via LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13, 1872.

This community has been excited for a day or two past with the extraordinary adventures of one S. Adams Lee, who claimed to be a nephew of the late General R. E. Lee, exhibiting letters and papers in authentication of the assumed fact. His first appearance here was a fortnight ago, when by plausible address and use of his letters and papers he induced the Legislature to grant him the use of its hall to deliver a lecture on "God in the ocean." He claimed to have been a naval officer on the Merrimack at the time of its combat with the Monitor, and by a pitiful tale of his misfortunes as a Confederate he induced General John C. Breckinridge, through his regard for the Lee family, to loan him fifty dollars. Similar exactions were made upon the confidence of Colonel J. Stoddard Johnson and other leading ex-Confederates.

ROGUE IN MILITARY ATTIRE.

S. Adams Lee wore a military attire and sports a cork leg, which, he says, is the fruit of his Confederate service. After his first exploits here information came from the Georgia papers and through private sources that he was a rare impostor, and although a distant relative of the Lee family, yet he had been discovered by them. His fine address and polished manner gained him entrance into the best society, and for a while he was a sort of lion. Particularly was this true of his acquaintance among the ladies.

ENTRICKS A SCHOOL TEACHER TO ELOPE WITH HIM.

It is related that the confidence of the Principal of a female academy at New Castle, Ky., he made the acquaintance and won the affections of the Principal, who was a young lady from a Northern State. Her mother sought to prevent their marriage and took her home, but she returned alone to Eminence, where she joined Lee, and both came to this city yesterday to consummate the banis, taking rooms at the Morris Hotel.

NEARLY TRAPPED BY HIS VICTIMS.

Fortunately an acquaintance of the young lady discovered their presence, and, having seen the published accounts of his doings, he took steps to prevent the consummation of the intended marriage. Communicating with Colonel Stoddard Johnson, the latter, with General John C. Breckinridge, Col. George Jones, Col. Taylor, the County Attorney, John Julian and others, formed themselves into a committee and proceeded to the residence of the young lady, who was to be sold at auction, and with the proof of his deceptions. He admitted the charge, but said he suffered so much from the use of opium that he could not help himself. He was

KICKED OUT BY THE CROWD—KISSED BY THE WOMEN.

By this time quite a crowd had collected, and threats of violence were muttered. As he was a cripple, and upon his agreeing to leave the country, he was surrounded by a mob of women, who allowed to depart. The lady expressed much surprise at the proofs of his villainy, but kissed him ere he departed. He was seen last night at the Morris Hotel, where he was surrounded by a crowd of times expressed doubts of the numerous charges made against Lee; and the general belief is that they will finally marry. She will be conducted to her relatives by friends.

Lee left with great indignation against those whom he declared his persecutors; but it is to be hoped the publicity of his present adventures will prevent other communities from being victimized by so adroit a villain.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

THE NEWARK SMALLPOX CASE.

Deputy Health Inspector Sandford, of Newark, states that in regard to the funeral of Schiller, who died at 85 West street of smallpox, he called on Justice Mills to complain that such large funerals in smallpox cases should not be allowed. He denies that he stated that the undertakers and pallbearers were intoxicated.

BALEND TO THE JAPANESE.

The Citizens of Salt Lake Entertaining the Oriental Embassy.

Speeches by the Governor and Chief Judges—Nagano and American Civilization—The Most Brilliant Affair Ever Known in Utah—Antiquity of the Japanese Throne.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 13, 1872.

The banquet last night to Minister De Long and the Japanese Embassy was a splendid success. Speeches of a complimentary character were made by Governor Woods, Mr. De Long, Judges McKean and Hawley, General Morrow and others. Nagano, Secretary to the Embassy, better known as "Tommy," made a speech in English highly applauding American civilization, which Japan was about to adopt.

The banquet was the most brilliant affair of the kind that has ever taken place in Utah. One hundred and twenty ladies and gentlemen were present besides Mr. and Mrs. De Long, the young Japanese ladies and the entire embassy. The dining room was beautifully decorated with the national emblems of Japan and the United States. Captain Thomas H. Bates presided.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The first toast "The Emperor of Japan," was responded to, at the request of Prince Iwakura, by Mr. De Long in a speech which frequently elicited loud and prolonged applause. This potent, said the speaker, is the one hundred and twenty-fourth sovereign in direct succession from the oldest family known in ancient or modern history, and occupying a throne, has in four years reversed the decrees of centuries, and we see here to-night a prince of that royal blood extending the hand of fellowship to the nations of the earth, and first to our own beloved country.

Governor Woods made an exceedingly able and patriotic address in response to the toast "The President of the United States."

The next toast was "Our Charlie," to now Minister De Long, but still "Our Charlie." Handsomely acknowledged, by request of Minister De Long, by Hon. C. H. Hempstead. Judge McKean effectively responded to the toast.

"THE JUDICIARY OF JAPAN"

and the United States." General Morrow to "The Japanese and American Army and Navy;" Judge C. A. Hawley to "Our Relations with the Empire of Japan;" Oscar G. Sawyer to "The Press;" Dr. Sloan to "The Medical Profession;" and S. De Wolf to "The Ladies."

NAGANO ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

Nagano, the Japanese Secretary, was called for, and in very courteous and to the evident gratification of Prince Iwakura, made a most successful address. He visited America with the first Japanese Embassy, and in my visit now I notice, with great pleasure, the immense advancement that this people have made, and by this I see the great good of your civilization. I am proud of the fact that Japan is rapidly advancing on the same great road of national improvement.

All the members of the Embassy were greatly pleased with the oration.

Near midnight the company left the table and engaged in dancing, which was kept up with great spirit until near daylight.

An attempt will be made to send the Embassy over the blockade in coaches, as there is no chance of the United Pacific being opened.

Visit of the Japanese to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13, 1872.

The Council last night appointed a committee to make preparations for the public reception of the Japanese Ambassador and his party when they reach here.

THE SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE.

Cash Aid to the Anglo-African Exploration Fund.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 13, 1872.

Five thousand pounds sterling have been subscribed towards the fund to defray the expenses of the proposed English expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone.

A DARING ADVENTURER.

An Acquaintance of the Late Confederate General Lee Tricking the Kentuckians—Inducing a Young Lady to Elope—Caught and Exposed—Dilemma to Prove His Guilt to the Would-be Bride—Kicked Out by a Committee—Still a Kisser and a Disgraced Departure.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

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